

dorso-centrals; two post-alars; one supra-alar; one presutural; one humeral; two noto-pleurals; one meso-pleural, and some pale hairs on the posterior margin and on the golden stripe. Scutellum triangular, flattened, with two diverging apical and one lateral bristles. Legs rather robust, especially hind femora. Fore legs without dorsal bristles, but with pale hairs; middle femora with few short flexor bristles and a pre-apical on tibiae; hind femora thickened, with stout flexor spines and several slender extensor bristles, without preapical on tibiae. Squamathoracalis linear; squama-alaris small with long pale cilia.

Abdomen much shrunken and impossible of critical description.

Wings 8 mm. long. Costal cell narrow; auxiliary vein entering costa at break; no costal spine; stigmal area short; first vein bare, short, ending far before line of ante-cross-vein; second vein long; second costal section about three times as long as third. Third and fourth veins bare, converging so that first posterior cell is considerably narrowed apically; ante-cross-vein perpendicular, beyond middle of discal cell; ultimate section of fourth vein three times as long as preceding section; post-cross-vein straight, perpendicular; anal cell not longer than second basal, and its cross-vein convex, rounding into sixth vein. Alula moderate. Length.—8 mm. width of head 10 mm.

Type.—♂ ? Eden, Nicaragua, 14°-0'N., 84°-26' W., May 17, 1922, (Wharton Huber, [A. N. S. P., No. 6284.]

An Interesting New Species of the Genus *Melanoplus* from Central Georgia (Orthoptera, Acrididae).

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In June of the present year, Dr. Henry Fox, for the first time, examined a small upland grove, three miles east of Macon, Georgia, and about a mile north of a spot locally known as "Cross-Keys." He there secured eight specimens of a short-winged member of the genus *Melanoplus*, which represent a previously unknown species. This insect is described below and we take great pleasure in naming it in honor of Dr. Fox, whose observations and studies in the Orthoptera show a thoroughness, accuracy and scientific concept which places them with the most important contemporary contributions.

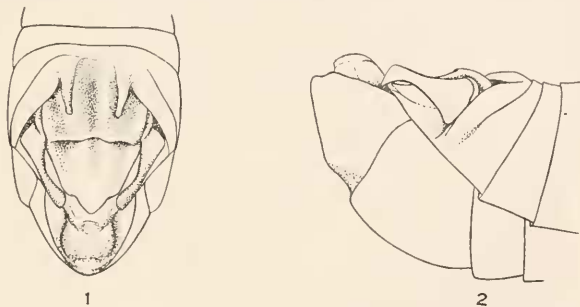
Melanoplus foxi new species. Text figures 1 and 2.

This insect is nearest *M. strumosus* Morse, being one of the species of the Puer Group having broadly oval tegmina, dull glaucous caudal tibiae and a truncate prosternal spine. Further agreement with *strumosus* is found in the general form, the

male cerci and subgenital plate being of the same general type, though showing striking differentiation. Superficially, the attigent tegmina give to the present insect a slightly stronger resemblance to *M. scapularis* Rehn and Hebard.

From *strumosus*, males of *foxi* are readily separated by the attigent tegmina, more slender furcula, which are separated at their bases by a considerable interval, much more elongate supra-anal plate, showing a different contour, particularly in the sharp transverse carina mesad, cerci straighter and slightly surpassing the apex of the supra-anal plate and similarly broadly truncate subgenital plate, which, however, is proportionately decidedly shorter.

Type: ♂; Macon, Georgia. June 4, 1923. (Dr. Henry Fox.) [Hebard Collection, Type No. 924.]



Melanoplus foxi n. sp. Dorsal (1) and lateral (2) views of apex of abdomen of male type. (Much enlarged).

Size and form closely resembling *strumosus*, very slightly less robust. Weak sulcation of vertex and frontal costa similar. Eye considerably longer than cheek, distinctly more than twice as long as infra-ocular sulcus. Pronotum with lateral carinae of disk not well defined, very feebly diverging caudad; medio-longitudinal carina percurrent, sharp and distinct; caudal margin of disk very weakly convex, however, very faintly less truncate than in *strumosus*. Tegmina abbreviate rotundate, not much longer than broad, very slightly overlapping. Extremity of abdomen moderately tumid and slightly upcurved. Furcula represented by a pair of slender, finger-like processes, parallel (or feebly diverging) and separated at their bases by a distance slightly less than the length of one of these. Supra-anal plate elongate shield-shaped, one and one-half times as long as greatest width; proximal half with a broad and decidedly concave medio-longitudinal sulcus and lateral

portions even more strongly concave, separated from distal portion by a sharp transverse carina; distal half showing concavity proximad on each side, its lateral margins weakly emarginate before the angulate apex. Cerci broad proximad but rapidly tapering, produced as a slender shaft, which is straight in lateral aspect but feebly incurved in dorsal aspect, its apical portion slightly thickened and produced to an acute point directed ventro-caudad. Subgenital plate broadly truncate-conical, longer than cercus but much shorter than supra-anal plate. Limbs as in *strumosus*.

The measurements of the type are given first. ♂. Length of body 16 and 15.8, length of pronotum 4 and 3.9, caudal width of pronotal disk 2.8 and 2.8, length of tegmen 3.6 and 3.3, width of tegmen 2.8 and 2.7, length of caudal femur 10.7 and 10.8 mm.

The most noteworthy color differences found between this insect and *strumosus* are the more reddish shade and apparently less strikingly paler face, genae and ventral portion of the pronotal lateral lobes of *foxi*. Vertex, occiput, disk of pronotum and tegmina blackish chestnut brown. A shining black, broad post-ocular bar extends from the eye to the principal sulcus of the pronotum. Eyes russet. Other portions of head, lateral lobes of pronotum and ventral portions of pleura vinaceous russet. Other portions of pleura blackish, with an oblique line of vinaceous-pink. Abdomen pecan brown, with an abruptly terminated black area on each side proximad. Ventral surface chamois. Cephalic and median limbs vinaceous russet mottled with brown. Caudal femora mikado brown, the genicular areas and three transverse suffusions of blackish forming the usual external pattern, the ventro-external portion light pinkish cinnamon; ventral surface clear tawny, internal surface dorsad largely suffused with blackish. Caudal tibiae very dull glaucous-blue, spines black, spurs buffy with black tips.

Two paratypic males and five large immature individuals, representing both sexes, were also secured. Dr. Fox writes that "they were found in scrubby undergrowth, consisting predominantly of huckleberry, deerberry (*Polycodium sp.*), brake (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and oak sprouts (mostly *Quercus cinerca*, the upland willow oak), in an open grove of mixed long-leaf pine and scrub oak. The locality is on nearly level upland, in the section known as the Sand Hills, a few miles below the 'Fall Line.' More than an hour's search was required to secure this small series. The insects appeared to be rather sluggish, leaping and then clinging to some twig or other convenient support, in much the same manner as other brachypterous forms."